

# Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good they may be, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with the remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. MONDAY, JAN. 2, 1832.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

From the sandy Hill N. Y. Temperance Advocate.

### THE YANKEE PEDLAR.

Joshua Peabody was one of the five sons of a Connecticut farmer, who had just enough land to support one family, & no more; so that all the sons but the oldest early discovered the necessity of resorting to some business, in which they could support themselves by their own exertions. Long before Joshua was of age, he had determined to pursue the honorable employment of peddling. In the fall of the year in which Joshua was 19, he obtained his father's consent to try his skill in the employment he had chosen, and was soon equipped in first rate style—not with a crazy cart and half starved horse, as was the custom fifty years ago; but with a substantial, well made and well-fed horse, and a covered waggon glowing with all the colors of the rainbow—ornamented with curtains, and trimmed with many a yard of red cotton fringe. His load required a minute description, as it is often thought very wonderful, that a pedlar can travel a thousand miles and back, and make money, by selling out a load which does not appear to be worth half enough to defray his expenses.

The most bulky part of our hero's load consisted of wooden clocks without cases, which cost two dollars and fifty cents a piece, on which he expected to make a profit of what he called ten per cent, that is, ten times as much as they cost. Some forty or fifty of these were snugly stowed on the bottom of the waggon, and a nice lid shut over them to keep them secure. On this lid were placed a bag full of whiplashes; a few parcels of cigars, and a number of boxes containing all the variety of combs, from coarse horn louse-trap to superfine ivory and high-finished tortoise shell. The fore part of the waggon-box, on which he expected to sit, constituted a separate apartment, the approach to which was secured by a formidable pad lock which dangled in front. This box contained an assortment, on the profits of which he was to subsist: himself and his horse, and consisted of a great variety of good-for-nothing little things, which women are so fond of purchasing—such as beads, ear-rings, breast-pins, and all the little et ceteras of jewelry; besides a good store of essences, shaving soap, scissors, thread, needles, pins and stilettes, not draggers, my friends, but little instruments, made of ivory, which the ladies use for piercing round holes in muslin, for the express purpose of darning them up again.

Joshua's dress had nothing of antique mode.—His hat had a brim that was no broader than usual, and his hair was not tied with an eel skin; but his outward man was clothed in the substantial, comfortable; fear nothing style of an independent unassuming farmer. Thus equipped, Joshua made a comfortable excursion to Ohio, and the same annually repeated for several years. In every voyage, numerous incidents occurred, of sufficient importance to deserve a place in some of our fashionable periodicals, with all their minute tales, in which a page is taken up telling what fifty years ago would have been told in a single line. Of these occurrences, it is my humble province to relate one, and that with all convenient brevity.

In Joshua's fourth voyage, he had with him a larger number of clocks than usual; and would willingly have sold them at a less price than formerly, but for the fear that it would injure his business, and lower the price of his clocks for ever after. He, therefore, wisely concluded to keep up the price to twenty-five dollars, as usual; and when he could do so better, to take any thing that was offered for ten of it, provided the remaining fifteen was paid in cash. In this manner he obtained a great many queer articles, and in many instances had a goodly share of ingenuity to dispose

of them to advantage. One farmer insisted on his taking stock, as he termed it, to which Joshua readily agreed. The old gentleman had in his mind's eye, at the time of making the proposition, a calf, which was a poor, he was afraid it would die before spring. The said calf was selected, and with all due formality was delivered to our hero. He made no objections; but with his usual gravity pocketed his fifteen dollars—tied a rope round calf's neck, hitched it to the back of the waggon, and drove on. Great wonder prevailed throughout the country to see the pedlar with so mean a calf—or indeed with any kind of a calf, tied to the waggon; and many were the questions asked concerning so rare an occurrence. But Joshua was grave as ever. He knew his own business, and that was enough for his purpose.—In one of his first peddling voyages, he had formed an acquaintance with 'Squire Leeland,' as he was called in Licking County, who had long been in the habit of reading what-soever came in his way, that treated on agriculture; and was extremely anxious to improve his breed of sheep. In fact he had paid a large sum of money the year before, for a merino buck and ewe, by which he had acquired so much celebrity, that he was looked up to with wonder by a part of his neighbors, and laughed at by the rest.

To the Squire's, then Joshua made his way—not that he had the least wish to cheat his old friend. He was too honest for that; for he was in the habit of boasting that he cheated nobody—told no lies, and never travelled a road which he was afraid to travel again. 'But then,' thought Joshua, 'if the Squire has a mind to cheat himself, it's nobody's business. I can't be to blame.'

His reception at the house of his old acquaintance was as cordial as he could have desired, and the evening was spent as usual in recounting the incidents which had occurred to each other since they last met. In the morning the Squire for the first time noticed the calf. 'Why, Joshua, what in the name of common sense have you got there?' 'Nothing but a poor, mean, lousy calf, that's all!' 'But what did you bring it here for?' 'I'll tell you what, Squire, it's a pretty considerable long story, and a foolish one to boot; but I must tell it to you. You know the 'Boston folks are full of notions,' and amongst other foolish ideas that's got into their heads, they think if they can only send to England and get any thing, it will be as good again as if they got it at home. So off they sent last summer, a'fter a drove of cattle; and you know, that there were thousands on em in the Bay State and Connecticut to be got as cheap again.' 'Yes' but Joshua remember the importance of improving the breed of cattle in this country.' 'Improving the breed of cattle in this country.' 'Improve a fiddle-stick! I beg your pardon, but it puts me out of patience to hear folks talk so. Now, look at that calf! and s'posing he did come over from England, and they called him a Devonshire bull, and gave five hundred dollars for him;—do you s'pose he'd improve your breed of cattle?' The eyes of Squire Leeland opened wide with astonishment, and he inquired with far famed breed from Devonshire. 'I didn't say he was, for I don't know any thing about breeds; but if General Braynard has a mind to pay five hundred dollars for him, and give me fifty dollars to fetch him all the way from Boston, why, I say the greater fool he.' The Squire was all in ecstasies. He knew that a number of the first breeds of cattle in England had been imported into Boston, and that General Braynard had been striving to procure some of them. This calf must be one—worn thin and meagre by his long journey by sea and land. He asked a few pertinent questions, which Joshua answered with his usual circumlocution, and the Squire was entirely satisfied that he then had the pleasure, for the first time in his life, of viewing one of that identical breed of cattle which he had been so long desirous to obtain. Joshua

read all that passed in his mind, and proceeded accordingly: 'Now Squire I want a little of your candid advice; you see this poor calf is almost dead with his journey; it's pretty nigh two hundred miles to General Braynard's; and I'm mighty fraid he'll die before I get there. If it wasn't for fifty dollars, which I must pay for my land, I should have killed him long ago. You can't tell what a plague he is to me. I have to drive so confounded slow, and spend half my time in nursing on him, that I don't know what to do.' 'Why, Joshua, if the fifty dollars is all your trouble, only leave him with me, and I'll tell you that sum in a jerk—but don't think of killing him.' 'I'll tell you what, squire Leeland, you and I have been acquainted these four years and have always hitched our horses together pretty well; and now I advise you as a friend, to give up your notions about merino sheep and Devonshire cattle—to keep your fifty dollars and have nothing to do with such a shabby looking creature as this is. But then if you'll have your own way, I'll make you an offer. You know a Yankee is always true to his employer; and I shan't leave General Braynard's calf without giving him a chance to get it again.'—The Squire looked grave. 'Now if you've a mind to give me fifty dollars, and make out a writing, with your name to it, that any time within six months the General may have the critter, by paying you back the money, and paying for the expense and trouble of keeping him.'—'I'll do it says the Squire; but hark ye, Joshua, tell him a pretty bad story about the bull, and discourage him if you can.' 'Well Squire, you may take the calf, but I shan't tell nothing to the General, no nobody else, that a't true. But in this case the truth is bad enough; and I rather guess he won't come. And now, Squire, remember what I tell you—I'd rather have one calf from our old brindle cow than half a dozen such critters as this is—I wouldn't give four pence-hapenny for him.' The Squire smiled sagely, and as plain as any man can say without speaking. 'I know what I'm about.' Joshua pocketed his money, and departed with the gravity of a sexton; and the Squire commenced nursing his calf. By dint of uncommon attention and double feeding, he soon began to thrive, and in due time became the wonder of the neighborhood. The mistake was never discovered. Joshua continued to make the Squire's house a regular stopping place; but a close observer could see a kind of queer expression in the corner of his eye, when he heard the neighbors extolling Squire Leeland's Devonshire Bull.

**Bread.**—'Bread is the staff of life' so says the ancient proverb. Bread is literally a composition of flour, water, and yeast; and it is seldom the case in this happy country, let *quidnuncs* grumble as they may, that a sober and industrious family is in want of a morsel of bread.

In many parts of the world bread in a literal sense is seldom seen. In the West Indies, and some parts of South America, plantains and yams are most commonly used instead; and in Ireland potatoes are usually substituted for that article.

An Irishman was once taken before a Magistrate in Dublin for refusing to give a proper account of himself, and how he obtained a livelihood; when the following dialogue ensued between the dispenser of justice and the Hibernian.

**Magistrate.** What are you?  
**Irishman.** A man, sir, at your service.

**Magistrate.** You are an impudent fellow.

**Irishman.** What, for calling myself a man?

**Magistrate.** How do you get your bread?

**Irishman.** No how at all at all!

**Magistrate.** If that is the best account you can give of yourself, I shall commit you upon the vagrant act. You say you have no honest way of getting your bread.

**Irishman.** By the libly Shannon, your worship spars n' thing but truth; I have no honest way of getting my bread; because I never eat any at all—for I lives upon potatoes.

*Exeter Newletter.*

**A Candid Candidate.**—The following address, says the Dover Gazette, was really written by a very honest gentleman, since dead, who was a candidate for the office for which he here solicits the suffrage of his fellow citizens:

Gentlemen: I offer myself a candidate for sheriff; I have been a revolutionary officer; I fought many bloody battles suffered hunger toil and heat; got honorable scars, but little pay. I will tell you plainly, how I shall discharge my duty, should I be so happy as to obtain a majority of your suffrages.

1st. If writs are put into my hands against any of you, I will take you in, and unless you can get bail I will deliver you over to the keeper of gaol.

2. If judgments are found, against you, and executions directed to me, I will sell your property as the law directs, without favor or affection; and if there shall be any surplus money, I will punctually remit it.

If any of you should commit a crime (which God forbid) that requires capital punishment, according to law, I will hang you up by the neck till you are dead!!

**Delightful Recipe.**—A young gentleman, during Bazaar, went into the Lyceum, Bond-street, and presented a lady, at one of the stalls, with a sovereign, desiring her to give him any thing she thought proper in return. The lady immediately handed him a small piece of paper; and at the same time informed him, that it contained the full value of the money. His curiosity induced him to open it, when to his astonishment and delight, he found it to contain these words. 'A cure for love.' After puzzling his brains for a considerable time as to what the cure would be, he discovered and lifted up the ingenious artificial veil, and his eye was immediately riveted by the magic word 'Matrimony!'

A gentleman travelling in a jaunting cart, in Ireland of course—asked Pat, the driver, 'who lives in that house?' 'One Mr. Fitzgerald your Honour, that's dead.'—'What did he die of?' 'Of a Thursday.' How long has he been dead? 'Why then please your Honour, if he'd lived till next Thursday he'd ha' been dead a year!!!'

**Washington's Birth Day.**—The 22d of February next will complete a century since the birth of Washington. The Massachusetts Historical Society, mindful of the interesting considerations associated with this occasion, have requested one of their number, Hon. Francis C. Gray, to deliver a discourse before the Society on that day.

Count Absenbourg, who in Henry II.'s progress through Germany while other courtiers came with their treasures, brought his thirty-two children, and presented them to his sovereign, as the most valuable offering he had to bestow.

**A handsome fee.**—Three thousand guineas have been given by Mr. Attwood, of Birmingham, to Sir Edward Sugden, as a retaining fee, and two thousand guineas to Mr. Jervis, the second counsel. Mr. Attwood is the defendant in a suit instituted against him by one of the mining companies. The sum sought to be recovered is upwards of five hundred thousand pounds.

**Difference between a Domestic Manufacturer and a Smuggler.**—Two rival sellers of brooms meeting in the streets of London, one expressed his surprise at the others underselling him, for, says he, 'I steal the materials.' 'Phoo!' was the answer, 'you flat! I steals them ready made.'

## HOWARD RESOLUTIONS.

The committee, whom was referred sundry Resolutions from the State of Delaware, in relation to the tariff of 1828, have given to those resolutions their careful attention, and beg leave to recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met, That the Tariff of 1828, does not accord with the spirit of the constitution of the United States, but (when the object and effect of the act is considered) is a palpable violation of it.

That it is inexpedient, oppressive, unequal, and destructive to the great leading interests of the South—pecuniary and political.

That each State of the confederacy, in the full exercise of all rights of sovereignty, except such rights as have been granted to the United States in Federal Constitution.

That the right to impose duties on articles of trade, for the protection of domestic industry has not been granted to the Federal Government, by the States, in the Federal Constitution; nor can such right be yielded, so far as the people of Georgia are concerned.

That in case of a palpable and dangerous violation of the constitution, each State, in its sovereign capacity, has a right to judge for itself and pronounce upon the constitutionality of the acts of the Congress of the United States; and each State in its sovereign capacity, has the right to Judge of and act upon the mode as well as the measure of its redress.

That when in the course of Federal Legislation, it becomes necessary for a State to pronounce upon the constitutionality of an act of Congress, and to prescribe to herself the mode, as well as the measure of her redress, it is a question not of right, that question being settled, but a question of expediency, having exclusive reference to the consequences which may grow out of the exercise of that right. *Geor. Jour.*

## [From the Constitutionalist.]

GENTLEMEN.—I would suggest the propriety of the present Legislature, making an appropriation for the purpose of making a "model Rail road," some where in the vicinity of this city, not to exceed a quarter of a mile in length.

Such a specimen, placed immediately before the eyes of the citizens of the State, would have greater effect and influence, than well penned essays, which a great number are too indolent to peruse; whatever degree of useful information they might gain from them, to the "contrary notwithstanding." There are some excellent level spaces of ground, in the vicinity of this city, that would answer the proposed design; but I care not where it is placed provided always, that it once be established. **RIALTO.**

**Funds of the State.**—From a recapitulation of the Treasurer's Report, which has been sent to the Assembly, we find the following balances of cash to have been in his hands on the 1st of last month, viz:

Amount as Public Treasurer, \$33,022 90
As Treasurer for Internal Improvement, 7,944 19 1/2
As Treasurer for the Literary Fund, 75,025 96 1/2

Aggregate, 115,993 15

**New Orleans.**—This City is yet destined, in spite of the catalogue of fever, to be one of the wonders of the world. The exports of the year ending the 30th of September were as follows. We give only the principal articles. Small items would considerably swell the amount.

424,684 bales of cotton.
54,430 hogheads of tobacco.
26,029 barrels of molasses.
18,547 hogheads of sugar.
2,742 barrels of do.

The flour from the upper country is stated at 560, 580 barrels. Arrivals of ships, brigs and schrs. 1405—steamboats 1315.

Archbishop Sanroft once asked Betterton, the actor "Pray Mr. Betterton, can you inform me what is the reason your actors on the stage affect your audience by speaking of things imaginary, as if they were real while we in the church speak of things real, which our congregation receive only as if they were imaginary?" "Why really, my lord," said Betterton, "I don't know; except it is, that we actors speak of things imaginary as if they were real, while you in the pulpit speak of things real as if they were imaginary."



# CONGRESS.

## SENATE.

**Monday, Dec. 17.**  
The Vice-President appeared and took the Chair.  
Memorials were presented from sundry merchants of Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, praying a further reduction of the duties on tea, sugar and other articles.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Among the standing committees appointed, were the following:  
**Of Elections.**—Ciborne, Randolph, Holland, Griffin, Bethune, Collier and Arnold.  
**Of Ways and Means.**—McDuffie, Verplanck, Ingersoll, Gilmore, Alexander, Wille and Gathier.  
**Of Commerce.**—Cambrelong, Howard, Southard, Lamar, Newton, Davis, of Mass. and Jarvis.  
**Of Claims.**—Whittemore of Ohio, Barber of Conn., McIntyre, Patton, Hays, Hogan and Rencher.  
**Of Foreign Affairs.**—Archer, Everett of Mass., Taylor, Polk, Crawford, Barnwell and Wayne.  
**Of Military Affairs.**—Drayton, Vance, of S. C., Mitchell of Maryland, Adams and Ward.  
**Naval Affairs.**—Hoffman, Carson, White of New York, Anderson, Branch, Milligan and Watmough.  
**Of Indian Affairs.**—Bell, Lewis, Thompson of Geo., Angel, Storrs, Mason and Locombe.  
**Of Manufactures.**—Adams, Lewis, Condict, Findley, Horn, Dayan, Worthington and Barbour of Va.

Mr. Adams of Massachusetts, (the Ex-President of the United States) presented fifteen petitions, all numerously substituted, from sundry inhabitants of Pennsylvania, all of the same purport, praying for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia; which were referred. On presenting the petitions, Mr. A. remarked that "it had occurred to him that the petitions might have been committed to his charge under an expectation that they would receive his countenance and support. He deemed it, therefore, his duty to declare that they would not. What ever might be his opinion of slavery in the abstract, or of slavery in the District of Columbia, it was a subject which he hoped would not be discussed in that House; if it should be, he might perhaps assign the reasons why he could give it no countenance or support. At present, he would only say to the House, and to the worthy citizens who had committed their petitions to his charge, that the most salutary medicines unduly administered, were the most deadly of poisons."

The several subjects embraced in the President's message were referred to appropriate committees.

**Thursday, Dec. 18.**  
On motion of Mr. Carson, it was Resolved, That a select Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing one or more Assay offices in the gold region of the South.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

## SENATE.

**Thursday, Dec. 18.**  
**Bills presented.** By Mr. Spaight, extending the provisions of the act securing to the widows of Intestates, the surplus of the personal estate of their deceased husbands, where no kindred claim the same, passed in 1823. By Mr. Britain, amendatory of an act, passed in 1830, in relation to the appointment of Commissioners to superintend the erection of a Court House in the county of Burke.  
These Bills were severally read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Guinn, Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the law, as to make five Commissioners a competent number to lay off widows' dower and roads.

The Senate resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, on the Bank Bill, Mr. Mosely in the Chair. Mr. Martin advocated it and Mr. Seawell opposed it. The Committee then rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

**Friday, Dec. 19.**  
On motion of Mr. Seawell, Resolved, That the Committee of Finance be, and it is instructed to enquire into laws in relation to granting licenses to keepers of Taverns and retailers of spirituous liquors, and if they shall be of opinion that the general welfare will be promoted by any amendment of modification thereof.

The Bill Authorizing the Administration of Samuel Pemberton, dec'd late sheriff of Montgomery, to collect the arrears of taxes due the said Pemberton, for the years 1827 and 1828, was read the third time and indefinitely postponed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Bank Bill, in committee of the whole, Mr. Mosely in the Chair, Mr. Guinn delivered his views in support of the Bill; after which, on motion of Mr.

the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

**Saturday, Dec. 17.**  
The engrossed bill to provide for the collection of fines imposed upon free persons of color, by hiring them out to such persons as will pay said fine for the short term of servitude, was read the second time and passed.

**Monday, Dec. 19.**  
Mr. Spaight, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the Resolution instructing them to enquire into the expediency of making further provision for compelling Clerks of Courts to issue certain process within a given time, made a Report thereon, stating that it is inexpedient to legislate upon the subject. Concurred in.

Mr. S. from the same committee, to which was referred a Resolution instructing them to enquire into the expediency of so amending the existing law, as to give the County Courts jurisdiction to grant Writs of Certiorari and Superedeas in certain cases, made a report thereon, stating that it is inexpedient to legislate upon the subject. Concurred in.

Mr. S. from the same Committee, reported that it is inexpedient to make any alteration, at this time, in the laws relating to Usury.

Mr. S. from the same committee, who were instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the Criminal Law as to make larceny to take, carry away or steal grapes from any vineyard cultivated with a view to make wine, made a report, stating that it is inexpedient to legislate upon the subject. Concurred in.

Mr. Sneed, from the committee on Finance, to which was referred a Resolution instructing an enquiry into the expediency of amending the law in relation to granting licences to Tavern keepers, &c. made a report, stating that it is inexpedient to make any alteration in said law. Concurred in.

Mr. Seawell, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which had been referred the Bill to prevent the circulation of seditious pamphlets, reported the same with an amendment which was agreed to. Mr. Skinner moved that the further consideration of the Bill be indefinitely postponed. So the Bill passed its second reading. [It provides that every Pedlar, of Goods within this State, the same not being of the growth of manufacture of this State, shall pay a tax in every county of the State of \$500. The act does not apply to individuals who are residents of the State, but it is intended to exclude foreign Pedlars.]

**Tuesday, Dec. 20.**  
The Senate spent nearly the whole of their sitting, in Committee of the whole, Mr. Mosely in the Chair, in the consideration of the Bank Bill. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Cooper and Montgomery, of Orange, delivered their views in support of the Bill, and Mr. Toomer, and Mr. Thompson spoke in opposition. At a late hour, the Committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

**Wednesday, Dec. 21.**  
The Resolution relative to the contract for covering the Capitol with Zinc, by Mr. Bragg, was taken up and considered and was finally so modified as to direct the Public Treasurer to pay Mr. B. the money laid out by him for materials only, without any allowance for the labor performed; and thus modified, the Resolution passed, and was ordered to be engrossed 37 to 23.  
The Senate sat to a late hour, being engaged in the consideration of the Bank Bill, in Committee of the whole. After some time spent therein, the Committee rose and reported progress and obtained leave to sit again. While in committee, the question was taken on striking out the enacting clause of the bill, and lost by eight or nine votes.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

**Thursday, Dec. 15.**  
**Petitions Presented.** By Mr. Polk, a petition and counter petition from sundry citizens of the county of Rowan, in relation to the opening of Crane Creek.  
Mr. Gaston, from the joint select Committee to which was referred the communication and documents from his Excellency the Governor, in relation to the repairing of the Statue of Washington, made a detailed report thereon, and recommended the adoption of a resolution authorizing said repairs to be made. The said resolution was read the first time, and on motion, of Mr. Sumner, ordered that the report and resolution be printed, ten copies for each member of the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. Outlaw, Resolved, That the Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to incendiary publications, slaves and free persons of colour, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of increasing the reward for the apprehension of runaway slaves, and that they have leave to report by Bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, be instructed to enquire whether

or title to real estate can be tried on petitions for partition, and if not, to enquire into the expediency of providing by law that whenever the title to real estate shall come in question upon a petition filed for the division of real estate, the Court, in which such petition shall be filed, may proceed to try the question of title by submitting such issues to a jury as may be necessary and proper and to decree accordingly.

**Friday, Dec. 16.**  
**Bill presented.**—By Mr. Harper, to provide for rebuilding the State House on Union Square, in the City of Raleigh.  
This Bill passed its first reading.  
The Bill to extend to the teachers and scholars of all the Schools within this State the same privileges which are enjoyed by the officers and students of the University and all other Seminaries of learning particularly established by law, was called up for its third reading. Various propositions to amend, were offered and rejected. The Bill finally passed its second reading, Yeas 92—Nays 37.

The Bill to repeal part of an act passed in 1806, to revise the Militia Laws of this State relative to the Infantry, was read the second time. Mr. Wilson moved that the said Bill be postponed indefinitely, which was carried, Yeas 76—Nays 40.

Mr. Mebane from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a Bill to aid in making the Tennessee River Road, which had its first reading.

**Saturday, Dec. 17.**  
**Petitions presented.** By Mr. Clayton, of sundry citizens of Buncombe county, in behalf of Benjamin Buckner, John Harlow and William Fisher. By Mr. Little, of Arthur, Davis, of Anson, praying compensation for a horse pressed into the service of the Militia. Read and referred.

**Bills presented.** By Mr. Edmonston, for the better regulation of the County Courts of Haywood; also, to alter the time of holding the Superior Courts for the county of Haywood. By Mr. Brevard to provide for the erection of Mills on Big Ivey Creek, in the county of Buncombe. By Mr. Bragg, more effectually to compel the attendance of witnesses for the purpose of procuring their depositions, to grant facilities for obtaining the testimony of witnesses in prison, and for other purposes. By Mr. C. Wooten, to authorize the Clerks of Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to receive entries of vacant land in certain cases.

These Bills were read the first time.  
The Bill to extend to the laws of the State over that part of Territory now occupied by the Cherokee Nation of Indians, and included within the chartered limits of this State, was on motion of Mr. Whitaker, taken up and considered. Mr. Edmonston moved that said Bill be indefinitely postponed, which motion prevailed, Yeas 26—Nays 31.

The Bill to repeal an act, passed in 1830, to provide for summoning the original Venire to the County Courts of Randolph, Rockingham, Buncombe, Brunswick and Chatham, in future, was read the third time and ordered to be enrolled.

**Monday, Dec. 19.**  
The Bill to provide for the collection of debts where there is no visible property, was read the third time. Mr. Sawyer moved that the Bill be indefinitely postponed. On this motion a long and animated debate arose, in which Messrs. Pearson and Wyche, advocated the Bill and Messrs. Gaston and Barringer opposed it. It was ultimately postponed indefinitely by a vote of 99 to 20. [This Bill provided that where an Execution is returned, 'no goods' and it is suggested that the Defendant has debt owing to him, the Court said debtors, to come forward and show cause why judgment should not be entered up against them, in favor of the Plaintiff.]

**Tuesday, Dec. 20.**  
Mr. Wyche, from the Committee of Finance, to which was referred a Resolution instructing them to enquire into the expediency of extending the time for perfecting grants on entries made in the year 1829, reported that it is inexpedient to legislate on the subject. Concurred in.

Mr. Polk, from the Committee of Provisions and Grievances, to which was referred the Bill to erect out of a portion of the counties of Burke and Buncombe, a separate and distinct county by the name of Yancey, made a detailed report thereon. Before the reading of the Report was completed, Mr. Wilson moved that the Report and Bill be postponed indefinitely. The Speaker declared the motion to be out of order, as contravening the spirit of the division of the House. From this declaration Mr. Pittman appealed, but after considerable discussion the decision of the Report was thereupon concluded, and printed.

Mr. Calloway, from the select Committee, to which the subject had been referred, reported sundry Resolutions on the Public Lands of the United States, which Mr. Outlaw's motion, were laid on the table.

Mr. Henry, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported that it is not expedient at this time to make an alteration or amendment in the law of 1828 making provision for the collection of debts from the estates of deceased persons.—Concurred in.

The Bill to incorporate the Mecklenburg Gold Mining Company, was read the third time. A long and animated debate arose upon the passage of this Bill, in which Messrs. Barringer, Gaston, Henry and Haywood advocated it, and Messrs. Webb and Pittman opposed it. It ultimately passed and was ordered to be engrossed by a vote of 90 to 40.

**Wednesday, Dec. 21.**  
**Bills presented.** By Mr. Brevard, for the better regulation of the County Courts of Buncombe. By Mr. Wyche, to change the disposition of the money constituting the Agricultural fund. By Mr. Enmett, directing the manner in which constables shall hereafter be elected in Wilkes county.

These Bills were read the first time.  
On motion of Mr. Flemming, the Public Treasurer was directed to inform the House whether the sum of \$3,000 loaned to John Mac Ras, by this State, has been repaid.

On motion of Mr. Petty, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to enquire into the expediency of limiting the period, within which, trespasses, misdemeanors and other offences shall be prosecuted.

The remainder of the sitting was consumed in the consideration of the Bill to provide for rebuilding the State House on Union Square, in the City of Raleigh. The House went into a Committee of the whole on the Bill. Mr. Sawyer in the Chair. Mr. Haywood delivered his views at length in favor of the passage of the Bill, and after he concluded, the Committee rose and reported it to the House and recommended its passage. Before the question was taken, Mr. Weaver replied to Mr. Haywood and spoke in opposition to the Bill. When Mr. W. took his seat, on motion of Mr. Edmonston, the Bill was laid upon the table until to-morrow, and the House adjourned.

## FROM THE BANNER OF THE CONSTITUTION.

If any doubt could exist as to the nature of the Government about to be formed, it would, we think, be entirely dissipated by a knowledge of the fact that every vote in the Convention was taken by States. The small States had an equal vote with the large States, and, so little reference was had to a proportionate representation of the people, that some of the smallest States had more Deputies than some of the large ones. That this may be manifest, we give below the population of each State, as it existed in 1790, when the first Census was taken, with the number of Deputies who signed the Constitution.

A reference to this table, will show—  
First. That, as far as the influence and wisdom of numbers went, the small States had the advantage over the large ones, which never would have been permitted, had the Government been intended to be a consolidation.

Secondly. That seven of the smallest States represented, containing a population of only 936,740 souls, could determine questions against the wishes of the free largest states, containing a population of 2,942,696 souls, which never could have been acceded to, had not the Government been built upon the principle of State Sovereignty. An examination of the votes upon many of the most important features of the Constitution, would probably show them to have been adopted against the wishes of the Deputies representing the States containing a vast majority of the whole people; and, therefore, to suppose that the Government was intended to be a Government formed by the people as an aggregate mass, would be to suppose that a majority of the people consented to a Constitution formed by a minority of the people—which is an absurdity in politics.

Let us now see what the Constitution itself says—  
"We, the People of the United States [not the people of one consolidated State, but of a plurality of States, as is implied by the term "united"]—in order to form a more perfect union, &c. Had it been intended to change the existing form of the Government, and not to amend and improve it, the terms "a more perfect Union," would not have been employed. That expression could only have had reference to a Union then subsisting between sovereign, free, and independent States. To maintain the opposite, would be to assert that the Convention had exceeded its powers; for every one of the States, in its appointment of delegates, had reference to the object expressed in the resolutions of the Commissioners at Annapolis, or in that of the Congress of the 21st of February, which was merely to be an improvement of the system then existing. The know is relied upon, by Mr. Webster and others, as evidence of the existence of a Government formed by the people in their

aggregate capacity: but pray is not the term "We, the people," just appropriate for a government formed by the people of the different States in their aggregate capacity (if we may be allowed to coin a word.)

Again—The last article of the Constitution says—

"The ratification of the Constitution of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same."

Here we have it asserted, in the body of the instrument itself, and not in the mere Preamble; that the Constitution was formed by the States; and, so manifest was this, that, had Delaware, Rhode Island, Georgia, New Jersey, and New Hampshire, which contained, in the whole, a population of only 622,030 souls, refused to accede to the Constitution, their votes would have frustrated the views and wishes of the other States, containing a population of 3,293,336—which never could have been allowed, had the Government been intended to be a consolidated one, the essential property of which is, that a majority shall govern.

Population.	No. of Deputies.	
Virginia,	821,887	2
Massachusetts,	423,327	2
Pennsylvania,	433,378	2
North Carolina,	393,751	3
New York,	340,120	3
Maryland,	319,728	1
South Carolina,	240,073	3
Connecticut,	237,946	3
New Hampshire,	227,424	2
New Jersey,	184,139	4
Georgia,	82,548	2
Rhode Island,	69,825	2
Delaware,	59,094	none.
W. Territories,	36,091	5
	3,921,426	none.
		39

## FROM THE PRINCETON COURIER.

We stated in our last that in so far as American capital was concerned, it was quite as much employed at home, whether applied to the production of certain commodities to be afterwards exchanged for other commodities produced abroad, or applied directly to the production of these last; and that consequently, American capital in both cases alike gave employment to American industry. The reasoning by which this was shown to be the case, was exceedingly simple; and, we think, must have been acknowledged by the unprejudiced reader as conclusive of the writer of the tariff address in maintaining that foreign commerce had a tendency to drive capital out of the country. But this fallacy may be made apparent in another point of view. If our commerce with other nations diminishes the amount of capital employed in the country, this it is plain, can only take place by some of the constituents of capital being exported abroad. This, however, even the writer of the address would, with his notions on the nature of capital, hardly venture to assert. How then, it may be confidently asked, can he constantly maintain the doctrine under consideration? We certainly cannot help him out of his difficulties, so long at least as he uses language either without any distinct meaning, or in a sense peculiar to himself.

Having told us what the American System is, the writer proceeds in the next paragraph of the address to give an account of the system of his opponents on the tariff question—a system which, he says maintained "by a certain school of theoretical writers." He, too, it appears is an enemy to theory, that is to all reasoning on the subject of the tariff, for the instant we begin to reason on any subject, those who are unable to meet fairly the arguments of their opponents should feel somewhat displeased and even upbraid at the argumentation which lies in their way is natural enough. But that these gentlemen, while crying out theory! theory! in other words, I want none of your arguments! take them away! they disturb me! should at the same time be wholely amusing. Such, however, will uniformly be found to be the case. When they denounce all theory of those holding different opinions from themselves, and they make an especial exception of their own. So it is with the writer of the address; for the extract we have given from the document in our last is a pretty fair specimen of his theoretical propensities. Should we be thought uncharitable in ascribing to the gentleman a mental reservation which could hardly escape the imputation of dishonesty, we are perfectly willing to have it supposed that (poor unsuspecting soul!) he retails his theory without knowing that he does so exactly in the same way as almost every ignorant witness in a court of justice gives his testimony, endeavoring clumsily to account for every thing he states to have taken place, and honestly believing at the same time that he is doing nothing else but simply narrating.

But to proceed. In the address we read that "the fundamental principle in this system (the free trade system) is one which we deem totally erroneous. It considers the profits of capital as constituting

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the only source of national wealth. Now we are unwilling to charge the writer with willfully misrepresenting the opinions of others; but it is nevertheless true, that their opinion in the case before us, is most strangely and grossly misrepresented. The writer certainly did not find the principle in question maintained in the address to the people of the Free Trade Convention; and he will not find it in the works of those writers who are entitled to the designation of political economists. Indeed, the fact of his having made such a blunder in decisive evidence of his want of acquaintance with those works, and with those theories on which he is notwithstanding ready to pass sentences of condemnation. We verily advise him to sit down to at least an elementary course of political economy, before he adventures again into the field of controversy. We may remark more that it is somewhat singular that a writer who has, as we have shown above, such an erroneous and indistinct notion of capital, as in treating of it to make no allusion to so important an element of it as the wages of labor, should so confidently charge the free trade men with making no account of wages in reference to the accumulation of wealth. But errors and inconsistencies never come singly. Truth alone is consistent with itself.

So much about the tariff address, we hope, will suffice to justify all we have said of it.

#### FROM THE GENESSEE FARMER. TO FARMERS.

The close of the year.—Farmers, the close of the year is approaching, and we sincerely hope that you will be aware of the importance of closing your farming business and accounts with it. Not that there should actually be a suspension of business at that time, but that you may say to yourself, I have finished the year's labor; I have settled all my accounts, and I know exactly what the profits of the last year have been. Under such circumstances, a man can commence a new year with more hopes than when his accounts are unsettled, and he at a loss to know whether his last year's labor has been attended with gain or not. To those who have hitherto neglected to keep accurate accounts of their farming operations, we would earnestly recommend that they immediately make preparations for so doing the coming year; and as an inducement, we offer one year's numbers of the Genessee Farmer, to the one who shall keep his farming accounts in the plainest and most accurate manner; keeping Dr. and Cr. with each important crop, and giving the full amount of capital employed in lands, stock, utensils, &c.; and transmitting to us, at the end of the year, a duplicate or copy of such account, which we will publish, if requested. Were a few such accounts kept by our practical farmers and published, the public would be in possession of facts from which they could draw conclusions as to the interest which might be expected from capital invested in agricultural business, which information they are deficient in at this time.

It has been said that farming is a hard laborious business, and is attended with but small profit; and with these impressions, parents who have sons to provide for, have selected professions in preference to agriculture; but we think, that were the accounts of farmers as accurately kept as those of merchants and mechanics, and they as industrious, the balance of profit would be in their favor of professions, as inducements for young men to engage in them, many which we think are ridiculous and absurd; but many of them are rendered so by the farmer's own consent, and of course they ought not to complain. One powerful reason advanced is, that "the farmers have little or no influence in public business;" this we grant is correct, and why? It is not because they have not so much interest at stake as other classes of society: neither is it because there is a want of intellect among them, but because they undertake their own consequence, both as to numbers and capital, and if they abandon their own interest, who can they expect will take care of it? If any society is formed of which the farmers compose the majority, and officers to be appointed, who do they elect?—any but a farmer. If town officers are to be chosen, who do they vote for?—any but farmers. If for the county? sometimes a mechanic is taken, out of compliment; but rarely a farmer. If for a state or congressional representation, who do farmers make choice of, or rather who do they vote for? (for they are not allowed to select; this is done by the office hunters themselves.) Not for farmers. Why is all this Egyptian bondage, that farmers must serve taskmasters whose interests are separate and contrary from their own? It is because the retirement of an agricultural life has a tendency to render those who pursue it modest and retiring, that they allow themselves to be brow-beaten by a class of people who consider brass a more useful metal, for many purposes, than gold; or because, from their constant occupation, they have not time to collect together and form compacts for self aggrandizement? What class of men

were the pride and glory of Rome during her days of prosperity and glory? Her farmers. Who was it that laid her armies which repelled the despotic power of England, and gained for us our liberty and independence? It was Washington; a name which will stand first upon the roll of fame when all the tyrants of the old world shall be forgotten; and he, be it remembered, was a farmer. Now let us conjure you to have that respect for yourselves which you are entitled to. Spend now and then an evening making calculations upon your numerical strength and importance; then upon your capital compared with that of other classes, in which remember, there are but two kinds of capital—landed property and labor—all other kinds of property being representations of these two; then reflect upon what proportion of influence belongs to you in national affairs, and whether you do justice to yourselves and families by delegating it to others. Finally, qualify yourselves for any business, and to consider your own that you may think it worth reducing to order, which will be sure to convince you that when so followed it is attended with as fair a profit, and as much peace of mind as any other; and that many of the greatest, as well as best of men in all enlightened nations, have been farmers.



#### Salisbury

JANUARY 2, 1832

The Editor is compelled to be absent a week or two from his post. His readers will be pleased to overlook, therefore any errors which they may find in this and the next paper. As soon as he returns he hopes to be able to present them with the Carolinian, much enlarged and improved.

A discussion lately arose in the House of Representatives of the United States, upon the question whether that part of the President's Message which related to the United States Bank should be referred to a select committee, inasmuch as the committee of Ways and Means to which it had been uniformly submitted, had as uniformly reported against it. The President recommends that the Bank should not be re-chartered, and we think it would not have been out of place and certainly not respectful to the Executive to have made the reference to a select committee, who had not acted upon the subject before. This is the second time within our own knowledge that this question has arisen in the House of Representatives, and it has ever shared the same fate. There is a party in Congress that seem determined to smother the truth. Why not have referred this subject to a select committee who would in all probability have given to the nation stronger reasons why it should not be re-chartered, than have been given on the other side of the question. This is what the nation are represented for. This is what they want. This is what they ought to have. Let them have all the light they can possibly get upon the subject. Let them have the arguments both pro and con, and the people will be sure to promise a correct judgment. The Judge who is learned in the law never pronounces judgment until he hears both sides. Is there not then a greater necessity that the people who have no information upon the subject should have the reasons on both sides. It argues but little for their strength when they thus stifle investigation. What was the object of the President, in urging Congress to make it a question of early and deliberate consideration? Was it not, that the public mind should be enlightened? Why disregard the obvious intentions of the Executive? It is a disrespect which the most bitter and inveterate hostility should blush to be guilty of. Tyranny always seeks to conceal the truth. And the majority in Congress, of a certain complexion, are very apt to be tyrants. *Hodie tibi, eras mihi.*

It ought to be a source of pride to the citizens of this town and the county at large, to know, that they have aroused the citizens of this State, to a lively sense of the importance of public improvements. We are scarcely able to keep pace with the meetings, which are holding in different parts of the State upon the subject. It ought to be a source of exultation, when

they remember what desperate questions, a parcel of demagogues mean to create the impression, that, party men influenced them. And it ought to be a source of proud satisfaction to the patriot to recollect, that the day of demagoguery has passed away; that an enlightened public has frowned it out of countenance. A better day, we think, is about to dawn upon benighted North Carolina.

Meetings have been held in Wilmington and Fayetteville, for the purpose of memorializing the legislature, on the propriety of incorporating a company for the construction of a railway, from Wilmington to Morganton. This is at once admitting that the river below Fayetteville is of no account. This should open the eyes of the people on the Yadkin, to an examination of the relative advantages of the central route, and the Fayetteville route. And if they do examine it candidly and fairly, we have no doubt, but that they will prefer the former. If they consult the interest of the whole State, they will be in favor of the central route; if they consult the interest of Fayetteville alone, they prefer that route.

We wish that thing, who prints the Fayetteville Observer, distinctly to understand that he cannot pre-empt us to notice the filthy productions of his black-guard mind.

#### CENTRAL RAIL-ROAD MEETING.

Raleigh, Dec. 17, 1831.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Wake county, called for the purpose of considering the expediency of establishing a Central Rail-Road from the Town of Beaufort, in Carteret county, to the West, Joseph Gales, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Maj. Charles L. Hinton and Col. John Bell, were appointed Secretaries. G. W. Haywood, Esq. Gen. R. N. Saunders and William S. Ransom, Esq. addressed the meeting on the expediency of the project.

Mr. Haywood then submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS the very great improvements which, within a few years past, have been made in Rail Roads, and in the machinery employed upon them, have given to this system of transportation, so decided an advantage, over all the other artificial means of inter-communication heretofore attempted, as to have inspired an almost universal confidence in it, both in our own country and in Europe:

Be it therefore Resolved, That we, as citizens of Wake county in public meeting assembled, being deeply impressed with the importance and necessity of establishing a Central Rail-Road in this State, will heartily concur in all practicable plans to accomplish the establishment of said Central Rail Road.

Resolved, That we approve of the proceedings of our fellow-citizens in the towns of Salisbury, Beaufort and Newbern, relative to the establishment of a Central Rail-Road, and view the commencement and completion of the same, as the most certain means by which the agricultural and commercial resources of the State can be developed, increased and removed.

Resolved, That we deprecate, as a great public calamity, the constant emigration of our fellow-citizens to other States, which is now rapidly progressing and threatens incalculable injury to our State, and that we will unite in any measure calculated to arrest its progress.

Resolved, That our Representatives in the present General Assembly be requested to vote for the passage of such acts as are necessary to accomplish the objects set forth in the foregoing resolutions, and that they be furnished with a copy of the same.

Gen. Saunders submitted the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of seven persons be appointed to correspond with other meetings which may be held on this subject in different parts of the State, and to take such other steps as they may deem useful for promoting the great object of this meeting.

The following gentlemen were named on said committee, viz:

Gen. Saunders, Col. Bell, Maj. Charles L. Hinton, Wesley Jones, William Whitfield and Joseph Gales.

On motion of Mr. Ransom, it was Resolved, That for the purpose of awakening the people throughout the State to a proper consideration of this object, which will so much contribute to its prosperity, similar meetings be recommended to be held in every county.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the proprietors of the papers published in this city, and in the other towns of this State, be requested to publish these proceedings.

J. GALE, Chairman.

CHARLES L. HINTON, Secretaries

JOHN BELL

A letter from a gentleman of this county was laid before the meeting, stating that he was unable to attend; but would take shares in the stock of a Rail-Road to the amount of \$1000, and if the route pleased him, he would double it.

CONGRESS.—We refer our readers to pieces extracted from the "United States' Telegraph" and the "Globe," to learn what has been done at Washington. This session is probably viewed with more intensity of feeling than any even was in times of peace. The questions discussed, relative to the tariff, and the United States Bank, alone, would be sufficient to excite deep solicitude. The whole people in the country are affected by them—not alike affected, though, which will be the course of that discussion in deliberations of their representatives which has been manifested by the people themselves. The South will no longer submit to burdens imposed on their industry for the benefit of the North. The North, in the enjoyment of a bounty given by the acts of Congress, will be loath to have it stopped. But stopped, it must be—the Union must stand.

Rel. Constitutionalist.

We learn verbally, that Gen. M. T. Hawkins is elected (by what majority we do not learn) to fill the vacancy created in the Congressional Representation from this State, by the resignation of Robert Potter.

Register.

North-Carolina Bible Society.—On Sunday last, the anniversary Discourse in behalf of this benevolent Institution, was preached by the Rev. Henry A. Rowland, of Fayetteville, from Psalm CXIX, 105, "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path." The discourse was appropriate and well delivered. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the congregation was less numerous than usual on such occasions.—The collection was a liberal one.

On Monday evening the annual meeting of the Society was held. The President being absent, the Rev. Dr. M'Pheters, one of the Vice President's presided. The old Officers were generally re-appointed. It appeared that great progress had been made in supplying the destitute families of the State with the Bible. It is believed that a sufficient number have been furnished by the Parent Society to complete the supply, and the distribution will be made, as soon as proper agents can be engaged. Donations from such as can afford to make them, would be very acceptable, as a large debt is due to the Parent Society for the thousands of Bibles which have been, and will be, gratuitously distributed in this State.

Register.

Married.

MARRIED, in this County on Thursday the 29th ult. Thomas H. Dent, Esq. to Miss Camilla Trexler, daughter of Peter Trexler, Esq.—all for Jackson.

DIED.

In this County on the 24th of December, Mr. Wilburn Howard, aged about 21 years.

In Davidson County, on the 6th December, Mrs. Olive Lambeth, wife of Mr. Samuel Lambeth, in the 40th year of her age.

The deceased was a worthy and respectable citizen of Davidson County, and by her exemplary deportment and sympathizing feelings, had become endeared to all with whom she had intercourse.

Having become deeply convinced of the unsatisfying nature of earthly good, she by repentance and faith, sought and found an interest in that Saviour, who bought her pardon on the tree. Her disease was of a long and lingering nature, notwithstanding she bore it with Christian fortitude and with perfect resignation to the will of her Divine Maker, and while her numerous friends and relations stood weeping round her fastly declining body, she, leaning upon the breast of her Redeemer, was enabled to say

Weep not for me, with me rejoice,  
My Saviour is my hope, my choice,  
Transported with this hope my eyes,  
Tho' closing, see beyond the skies,  
A mansion for my soul prepared,  
Which soon will be my great reward.

Communicated.

#### MARKETS.

SALISBURY, DEC. 30, 1831.	
Cotton in seed	1.62 1/2 to 1.75
Clean do.	7 to 7 1/2
Corn	25
Oats	20
Pork	\$4 1/2 to 4.50
Sugar	9 1/2 a 11
Coffee	16a 20
Salt	\$1.25
Iron	5
Molasses	50
Beeswax	18
Tallow	8
Flour	\$3.25

**FRESH, FANCY GOODS!**  
DR-HCE selection, is now opening at the subscribers store in Salisbury, selected by himself with much care and attention in Philadelphia, a few weeks ago, bought under the most favorable circumstances, at reduced prices, entirely new and of the following description:—  
Clothes, Cassimere, Satinets, Belton, Flannel, Shirts, Frocking, for Ladies' Dresses, Bombazines, Curries, Society of all descriptions; Cambric, Muslin and Tippet; a great variety of handkerchiefs, Banding and Fur-trimmed Calicoes, Diapers and Gingham, Faddings and Bedroom, Trimmings of all sorts, brown and bleached Domestic, Crape and Gaudy Handkerchiefs, shawls; Pongee and Capade Lyons, Bohemian Lace, assorted; 11 Baranet, Sincere and Flor-de-lis; Swis, Mus and Jaconet Mull; fine Swiss and new French ribbons; bobinet and muslin; Capes; Buttons; Brimmings; Leghorns; Dunstable and Novario Bonnets; Span Cotton, Tuck and Side Combs, Shaw, Hardware, Saddle-Trees, Gilt mounting, Saddler's trimmings, Roping, Rapping, ploughs, Mouldboards, best anchor Building, Cloths, &c. The variety of his assortment, and the extreme lowness of his prices, present to the public an extraordinary inducement for their call and attention.  
JOHN MURPHY.

—ALSO—  
30 White St. Croix, Port Rico, and New Orleans Sugar, of the best quality, very low.  
2 White Pine Green Coffee.  
20 Bags strong scented Tea, do.  
Tea, Cinnamon, Madder, Spanish Salt-petre, Lampblack, Raisins, Cheese, Spice, Chocolate, Liverpool and Alum, Iron castings, White Lead in Kegs, Red Lead, Venetian Red, Mackeral, No. 3 & 3, Blue, Cheese in casks, &c.  
CALL AND SEE  
Salisbury, Jan 2, 1832.

#### DOCT. GILES,

HAS removed his Shop to the red office formerly occupied by his brother as clerk's office, where he may be found during the day, and at night at his residence on the corner next to Mr. Chan. Fishers.

N. B. He requests all persons indebted to him to call and settle their accounts.  
Salisbury, Jan. 3, 1832.

#### SELLING OFF! COME & BUY BARGAINS.

THE Subscribers surviving partners of the firm of Kyles & Meegan have determined to sell off their present EXTENSIVE STOCK OF GOODS. Henceforward, every article will be offered at prices, that cannot fail to suit those who are desirous of purchasing.

#### Cheap Goods.

MERCHANTS, wishing to add to their stock, would do well to call on them, as they may depend on getting BARGAINS.

#### LOOK TO THIS.

The peculiar situation of the concern, renders it necessary that every person indebted to them should make an immediate settlement. They must, in future, sell exclusively for cash.

ROBT KYLE } Surviv. partners  
HAZEL T. KYLE } of the firm of  
K & M.  
Salisbury, Jan. 3, 1832.

#### NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the ESTATE OF GEORGE SAVVRE dec. are hereby requested to come forward and make PAYMENT, and all persons having CLAIMS against the said ESTATE are requested to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by LAW, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.  
N. PARTEE, } Exrs.  
A. COWAN. }

#### THE PLANTER'S AND FARMER'S ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1832,

CALCULATED for the Meridian of Salem, N. C. just received and for sale at this Office. Price 10 cents single 75 cents per dozen.

#### Lost or Misaid

THE first volume of Acough's Shakespeare. The volume is well bound and has green edges! No name is recollected to have been written in it. Any person having such a book would confer a favor on the owner by returning it to this office. 89.

#### For Sale.

Two hundred pounds of first rate Northern Hops. Enquire at this Office. 8615

#### Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at \$2 50 per ream, a few reams at \$2; and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price.

#### EQUITY PLANS

FOR SALE.



## POETRY.

**BY HEWITT E. WHITE.**  
When to the breeze that crackles near,  
I turn a frown and ponder o'er,  
And nature's conquering bids me sigh,  
For love's soft accents whispering nigh  
O' teach me, on that heavenly road,  
That leads to Truth's bright abode,  
To wear my soul in dreamy bliss,  
Till earth and care no more be mine.  
Let blessed Philosophy impart  
Her wisdom to my heart;  
And while with Plato's raptur'd gaze  
I sit the music of the spheres,  
Or on the crystal spheres pore,  
That hide the Child's sublime lore,  
I shall not brood on summer's gone,  
Nor think that I am all alone.

Pass! since the breeze I may not see!  
Fare! thou dost not hear me when I speak!  
Where art thou, love?—Around I turn my eye,  
And as I turn, the tear is on my cheek.  
Was it a dream? or did my love behold  
Indeed my lonely couch?—Methought the  
breath  
Had not her bloodless lip, her eye was cold  
And hollow, and the fiery of death  
Invaded her pale forehead.—Sainted maid!  
Thy thoughts of rest with thee in thy cold  
grave,  
Through the long wintry night, when wind  
and wave  
Rock the dark house where thy poor head is  
laid.  
Yet, hush! my fond heart, hush! there is a  
shore  
Of better promise; and I know at last,  
When the long sabbath of the tomb is past,  
We too shall meet in Christ—to part no more.

## VARIETY.

An irregular apprentice frequently  
keeping late hours, his master at  
length took occasion to apply some  
weighty arguments to convince him  
of the "error of his ways." During  
the chastisement he continually ex-  
claimed, "How long will you serve  
the D-vil?" The boy replied, "im-  
perially—"You know best, Sir. I  
believe my indentures will be out in  
three months."

## ANAGRAM.

One of the happiest anagrams in any  
language, is that which has been made  
from Pilate's question to our Saviour,  
*Quid est veritas?* (What is truth?)—  
These three words make the following  
anagrammatic sentence; *Est vir qui ad-  
est.* (The man whom you see before  
you.)

**Life of a Gentleman.**—He gets  
up leisurely, breakfasts comfortably,  
reads the paper regularly, dresses fash-  
ionably, fumes fastidiously, eats a  
tart gravely, talks insipidly, dines  
considerably, drinks superfluously,  
kills time indifferently, sups elegantly,  
goes to bed stupidly, and lives  
uselessly.

A Catholic gentleman and an Epis-  
copal lady were lately married in con-  
formity according to the Episcopal  
form, and afterwards repaired to New  
York and were married over again in  
Catholicity. This is what is meant  
we suppose, by the saying, that "Mar-  
riage doubles a man's joys."

At a church where there was a call  
for a minister, two candidates appear-  
ed, whose names were Adam and  
Eve. The latter preached an elegant  
discourse from the text—"Adam,  
where art thou? In the afternoon  
Adam preached from these words—  
"Lo, here am I."

**Changing a Name.**—A western paper  
announces the marriage of Miss Polly  
Schrecongost. We unite in congratula-  
ting her. She did well to change her  
name.—What a pity it is, that John  
Ollenbunengrapenstienersshohenbicher,  
(who it appears, has a letter in the Balti-  
more post office) could not get rid of his  
name by an equally agreeable process.  
The ladies have the advantage in this  
respect.

**"To regulate Commerce."**—Mr.  
Verplanck, in his letter to Col. Dray-  
ton, derives the whole power of pro-  
tecting manufactures, even to the de-  
struction of commerce, from this  
phrase in the Constitution.

This recalls to mind the anecdote  
of a traveller in a stage coach not fa-  
miliar with its celerity, who inquired the  
name of the coach. "I think Sir,"  
said a fellow passenger, "it must be  
the *regulator*, for I observe all the  
other coaches go by it."

## New Firm

IN LEXINGTON,  
DAVIDSON COUNTY, N. C.

THE subscribers have entered into Copar-  
tnership, under the firm of Henry &  
Hunt, in the Town of Lexington, Davidson  
County, N. C. and have bought that elegant  
place, known as the Court-House,  
of Mr. Henry Humphrey's, also that splendid  
assortment of

### GOODS

of Henry Humphrey's & Co. consisting of al-  
most every article kept in a retail Store, which  
they will sell very low for Cash. Persons wish-  
ing to purchase

### GREAT GOODS

will please to give us a call as no pains will be  
spared on our part to give general satisfaction.  
P. S. All kind of country produce will be  
taken in exchange for goods.  
Dec 17, 1831. JOHN H. HENLY,  
ANDREW HUNT.

## New Goods!

**DANIEL H. CRESS** is just receiving  
his fall and winter supply of Goods, which  
with his former stock, comprises every article  
usually kept in a Country retail store, which he  
will sell low for cash or on a short credit to  
punctual dealers. The public are respectfully  
requested to call and judge for themselves.  
He also continues the manufacture of SADDLES  
and TRUNKS, warranted to be made of the  
best materials, and in a superior style of work-  
manship. Having a very large stock of Tin-  
ware on hand, and being determined to sell it  
at reduced prices, merchants would do well to  
call on him and get their supply.  
—Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers, Yellow,  
Beeswax, and Wool, taken in exchange.  
607

## To Saddlers

AND

## Harness-Makers.

THE Subscribers wish to employ  
one Saddler and two Harness-  
Makers of steady and industrious hab-  
its.  
JOHN W. HILTON,  
BENJ. J. OAKES.

## The Tennessee Planter.

THE subscriber still continues to  
make the above Machines and  
keeps a supply constantly on hand  
which he will sell low for cash or on  
credit to punctual dealers. He like-  
wise intends to keep on hand a good  
supply of COTTON GINS, and he  
will also repair the same at order.  
721f E. P. MITCHELL.  
Salisbury, Mar 21st.

## NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATES for thirty seven  
shares of Capital of Joint Stock  
in the State Bank of North Carolina, in  
the name of Thomas Oakes, sen. of  
Rowan County, N. C. having been mis-  
laid. Notice is therefore hereby given,  
to all persons concerned, that I shall ap-  
ply to the President of the said Bank, ei-  
ther in person or by agent, to issue du-  
plicates thereof.

WILLIAM W. LONG,  
Administrator of the  
Estate of THOMAS  
OAKES, sen. decd.

## Committed.

TO the Jail of Lincoln County  
on the 10th of August, 1831, a  
negro man, about 25 years of age, 5  
feet 5 inches high, well formed, he  
Speaks polite. He has a scar on his  
right Cheek; he calls himself *Nichol-  
demus*, and says he belongs to Na-  
thaniel Hops in Iredell County, North  
Carolina. The owner is requested to  
come forward, prove property pay  
charges and take him away. 131f  
JACOB REINHARDT, Jailor.

## VALUABLE

Catawba Land for Sale.

PURSUANT to a petition filed in the  
Court of Equity for Lincoln County,  
by Isaac W. Hayne, Harriet Ennis and  
Sarah Hayne, infants, by their Guardian,  
and in obedience to a decree of said  
Court I shall sell, at Public Auction, be-  
fore the Court House door in Lexington,  
on the 17th day of January next, (be-  
ing Tuesday of the Court's Court) a  
valuable Tract of Land, lying to said  
county, near the Buffalo Shoals, on the  
Catawba river, containing about 320  
acres.

The above land is represented to be  
first rate as to soil, and well imbed-  
ded with a small improvement, and about 25  
or 30 acres of fresh cleared ground.

Persons wishing to purchase a good  
farm, would do well to view the premis-  
es, and attend the sale.

Conditions—one and two years credit  
bond and approved security required.  
By order of the Court.  
JNO. D. HOKE, Clerk and Master  
Nov 15, 1831. 65

## GOOD WRITING PAPER

For sale by the quire or ream.—  
Cheap for Cash

## New & Desirable,

Fall & Winter Goods.

**HACKETT & LEMLY** are now re-  
ceiving and opening a fresh supply  
of desirable Fall and Winter Goods, se-  
lected with great care in Philadelphia  
and New York. Their stock consists of  
almost every article usually kept in  
stores in this part of the country, all of  
which they are determined to sell very  
cheap.

Those wishing to purchase will do  
well to call & examine their assortment,  
hear prices and judge for themselves.  
November, 3d 1831. 98f

## FRESH SUPPLY.

THE Subscriber has just open-  
ed a FRESH SUPPLY of  
Ladies' Prunella BOOTS, Ladies'  
and lined do; Ladies' best qual-  
ity of S. K. SHOES.  
GENTLEMEN'S Opera BOOTS, which with  
his stock already on hand, renders his assort-  
ment very complete.  
FREDERICK DICKSON  
Salisbury, Dec 8th

## To the Public.

**SCOTT & A. W. BRANDON** have  
just dissolved their partnership in the  
business establishment of Cheraw.  
All persons indebted to Scott & Brandon  
at that place are requested to make pay-  
ment, and all persons having claims to  
present them for payment.

Business continued as heretofore by  
Brandon and Scott at Wadesboro', where  
can be had for cash or country produce  
in exchange, all kinds of Fancy Goods  
Groceries &c. on the most liberal terms.  
Oct. 32nd 1831. J. SCOTT.  
94f. A. W. BRANDON

**J. SCOTT** having bought out the in-  
terest of A. W. Brandon in their con-  
cern (Scott & Brandon) at Cheraw, will  
be happy to supply all who may want  
Goods on good terms, either by whole-  
sale or retail with Dry Goods and Groce-  
ries of every description. In all instances  
selling for Cash or country produce. The  
highest market price will be given for  
country produce in Cash or exchange for  
Goods.  
October 22 1831. 94f  
JNO. SCOTT.

All produce intended for the Charle-  
ston market, or to pass through the hands  
of H. W. Conner & Co. Charleston will  
be carefully stored and forwarded, also  
packages of every kind from any quarter  
of the world received and forwarded to  
order by JNO. SCOTT, Agent at  
Cheraw of H. W. CONNER & Co.

## Dr. A. Blumenau,

From Hanover in Europe, and lately from Phil-  
adelphia.

**RESPECTFULLY** informs  
the public that he has lo-  
cated himself at the Mansion  
House in Salisbury, Rowan County, N.  
Carolina. He graduated in Europe, served  
as surgeon in the Hospital after the  
battle of Waterloo, and was elected Ship  
Surgeon on his voyage to America, for  
three hundred passengers.

**RECOMMENDATION.**  
I, the undersigned, captain of the ship  
Amphitrite, from Amsterdam, lately ar-  
rived at this city with three hundred  
passengers, hereby certify that Dr. A.  
Blumenau, during the long voyage of 75  
days, has treated the sick with the great-  
est care, and has proved himself in every  
respect, as a very humane man, and a  
skillful physician; and that out of seven-  
ty six, only two have died on the voyage.  
FREDERICK RIDER.  
PHILADELPHIA, &c.  
I certify that the foregoing is correct  
as printed from the original Certificate,  
which is regularly attested before a No-  
tary Public of Philadelphia.  
BURTON CRAIG, Editor, Salisbury N. C.

## State of North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

In Equity Oct. Term, 1831.

CHRISTIAN LEAH Administrator  
of Geo. Hauser, decd. Original Bill, to  
have subject lands to the  
satisfaction of the debtors.

That this case being shown to the satisfaction  
of the Court, that Samuel T. Hauser, one  
of the debtors in this case, does not reside  
within the limits of this State, it is therefore or-  
dered that publication be made for six weeks  
in the Western Carolinian printed at Salisbury,  
that unless he appear at our next court of Equi-  
ty, to be held for Stokes County, at the Court  
House in Germantown on the third Monday after  
the fourth Monday in March next and plead  
answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro  
confesso against him, and the cause set down for  
hearing ex parte.—Copy from minutes.  
66 JOHN C. BLUM, C. M. E.

## WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at  
the Wagon Yard, where every con-  
venience is provided for Man and Horse, to make  
them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25  
cents a day and night, for the privilege of the  
Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and  
shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocer's  
and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confection-  
ary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers,  
in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable  
style.—Fayetteville, April, 1st 1832, 11

## A. TORRENCE

OFFERS his services to the public, as

### COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

### FORWARDING AGENT.

He is provided with commodious ware-  
houses for storing Cotton and other pro-  
duce, and proposes making liberal ad-  
vances, when requested. He will occupy  
one of the Brick Tenements East of the  
Planter's Hotel. A constant supply of

### GROCERIES

will be kept on hand, and all orders from  
the country punctually attended to.  
Fayetteville, Dec. 18th 1831. 600f

## HIRING OF NEGROES.

WILL be hired, at the Court House  
door, in Salisbury, on Monday the  
3rd day of January next, for one year

### SEVEN OR EIGHT,

### Likely Negroes,

belonging to the estate of Frederick  
Ford decd.

## ALSO,

at the same time and place will be SOLD  
a likely young NEGRO BOY, about  
twenty-one years of age, of good moral  
character belonging to said Estate. The  
said boy is stout and healthy and a good  
Farmer's Carpenter. Terms made  
known on the day of sale. 44  
JOHN FORD, Admr.

## FIFTH CENSUS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington 25th October, 1831.

THE Accounts of the Marshals of the  
United States, in relation to the Fifth  
Census, being in a course of final settle-  
ment, all persons who have been em-  
ployed by the Marshals in that service,  
are requested to give information to this  
Department of the amount received by  
them, and of that which remains due  
from the several Marshals, by whom they  
were respectively employed.  
Oct. 26th 1831. 35

To be published three times in  
the newspapers employed to publish the  
Laws of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Patent Office, Oct 24th 1831.

**APPLICANTS** for Patents are her-  
by notified, that in future, no patent  
for any Machine or improvement therein  
will be issued, until a good model thereof  
be furnished to this Office.  
By order of the Secretary of State,  
JOHN D. CRAIG, Superintendent.  
Oct 24, 1831. 35

Publishers of the Laws of the  
United States, will please to insert the  
above, three times, and furnish their ac-  
counts to the Patent Office.

### W. J. JONES,

### ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Courts of this County,  
ty, Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus.  
His office is a few doors below the Court House  
October 8th 1831 92f

THE Subscriber proposes to open a school  
in Salisbury N. C. on Monday the 2nd of  
January 1832.  
Rates of Tuition—For the various branches  
of an English Education \$5 per session (five  
months).  
For all the branches of a classical Education  
preparatory to admission into College \$15 per  
session.  
34 ROBERT ALLISON.

## ESTATE OF

DANIEL CLARY decd.

HAVING qualified, at November  
Sessions of Rowan County  
Court, as Administrator of the Es-  
tate of the late Daniel Clary, decd.,  
I hereby request all persons having  
claims against said estate to present  
them for payment legally authenti-  
cated, within the time prescribed by  
law, or this notice will be plead in  
bar of their recovery. All persons  
indebted to the estate are requested  
to come forward and make immediate  
payment.  
JAS. DOUGHERTY } Admr.  
Nov. 25th, 1831. } with the  
99f } W. annex'd

## Runaway

ON the 10th of September  
last, from my plantation in  
Jones county, two negroes, one  
named WASHINGTON, about  
27 years of age, a very bright  
mulatto, on one of his hands  
there is a scar occasioned by a  
gin; he will change his name  
and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other  
named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30  
years of age, very intelligent; he will probably  
pass as the servant of Washington, and change  
his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given  
for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I  
can get them.  
October 16th JAMES LAMAR 420f

The Georgian, Savannah, the Tele-  
scope, Columbia, S. C. and Richmond Enqui-  
rer, are requested to publish the above weekly  
until forbid, and then forward their accounts to  
J. LAMAR

## BLIND DEEDS.

Of every description, daily noted, and  
kept constantly for sale at this office.

## ATTENTION,

SALISBURY BLUES.

YOU are called by commandment to ap-  
pear at the Court House in Salisbu-  
ry, on the first Saturday in January next,  
for the purpose of electing a Captain and  
other officers. By order of the Colonel.  
44 B. CRAIG, Adj't.

## ATTENTION

ROWAN TROOP

## Of Cavalry,

YOU are called to the Town of Sa-  
lisbury, on the first Saturday in Jan-  
uary next, for the purpose of electing a  
second Lieutenant, to fill the vacancy  
occasioned by the resignation of Lieut.  
Mooring. By order of the Captain.  
44 JOHN LEAZER, O. S.

## Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber is desirous to pur-  
chase a number of NEGROES  
without any limit during the next  
twelve months. Any person having  
such property for sale would do well  
to apply to the subscriber before they  
make a sale, for they may rest assured  
that he will pay the most liberal prices  
in CASH. JAMES HUIE.

N. B. All letters addressed to the  
subscriber will be attended to as punc-  
tually, as if application was made in  
person. In his absence ROBERT  
HUIE will attend to the business,  
or in his absence MR. REEVE-  
the Post-Master, will, who is author-  
ized to make purchases at all times.  
Salisbury, May 21. 72f

## CHARLESTON and CHERAW.

THE STEAM BOAT MACON

**CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM** having been  
engaged last summer,  
in running between Charleston and Cher-  
aw calling at Geo. Town on her way up  
and down, will resume her Trips in the  
course of a few days and is intended to be  
continued in the trade the ensuing sea-  
son.

Her exceeding light draft of Water  
drawing when loaded only about four and  
a half feet water will enable her to reach  
Cheraw at all times except, an uncon-  
mon low river, when her cargo will be  
lightened at the Expense of Boat.  
J. B. CLOGH,  
Charleston Sept. 26. 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accom-  
modations for a few passengers. 92f  
J. B. C.

## State of North Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

OCTOBER SESSIONS, 1831.

**NEWELL FORTNER** and others vs  
Brisly Barnes and others: Peti-  
tion for a distributive share. Where it  
is made to appear to the Court that  
Edward Barnes, James Barnes, Joshua Barnes,  
Elijah Barnes, Susannah Barnes, Elizabeth  
Fortner, Alias Barnes and Robert Mitchell  
or some of them are non residents of this  
State; it is therefore ordered by the  
Court that notice be given for six weeks  
in the Western Carolinian to said non-  
residents that they be and appear at our  
next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
to be held for the County of Wilkes at  
the Court House in Wilkesboro' on the  
fifth Monday in January next, then and  
there, to make themselves parties to said  
petition; otherwise it will be heard ex-  
parte as to them and judgment and de-  
cree entered accordingly.  
414 R. MARTIN, c. c. c.

## State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

Nov. Term, 1831.

**CHRISTOPHER HEDRICK & Mor-**  
garet his wife N. B. Billings,  
Christian Billings and Elizabeth Billings  
vs her next friend Michael Billings vs.  
David Billings, John Smith & F. Her-  
rick Billings, Executors of Frederick Bil-  
lings, decd. Petition for division of Ne-  
groes: It appearing to the satisfaction of  
the Court that David Billings one of the  
defendants in this case is not an inhabitant  
of this State; it is on motion, ordered,  
that publication be made for six weeks  
in the Western Carolinian, printed in Sa-  
lisbury, that the said David Billings do  
and appear at the next term of this court  
to be held for the County of Davidson, at  
the Court House in Lexington, on the  
21st Monday in February next, then and  
there to plead, answer or demur, to said  
Petition, otherwise the same will be taken  
pro confesso & set for hearing ex par-  
te. 69 D. MOCK c. c. c.

## APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO or THREE apprentices to  
the Carriage Making business, of  
good moral character, from twelve to  
sixteen years of age, will be taken by  
J. HARRIS & SHAVER,  
Salisbury, N. C.